

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Place and Time of the Study

The setting of this study is at *Paket B* at *Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (PKBM) Tilung Raya of Palangka Raya, It is located in the Palangka Raya city at Jl. Tilung XVIII. The time of the study is about two months from 11 September 2013 until 11 November 2013 in collecting the data related to the use of flash cards that used by the tutor in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (PKBM) Tilung Raya of Palangka Raya.

B. Kind and Type of the study

This study is a qualitative study. It is because the information could be seen clearly by the explanation of words and the explanation from the informants. Jack C. Richard said that qualitative research is a study that uses procedures without making numerical data, such as interviews, case studies, or participant observation.¹

While this kind of study is descriptive. Descriptive study is a study that being intended to make an information, fact and accurate on phenomenon or factors and population characteristic or several place.² That meant to describe the use of flashcards in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (PKBM) Tilung Raya of Palangka Raya.

¹ Jack C. Richards and Richard Schmidt. *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. Longman. p. 330

² Noeng Muhadjir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin, 1998. p. 26

According to Bogdan and Biklen the characteristics of qualitative research are:³

1. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument.
2. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form words of factures rather than number.
3. Qualitative research is concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products.
4. Qualitative research tends to analyze their data inductively.
5. “Meaning” is of essential to the qualitative.

Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong define “qualitative methodology” as research procedure which produces descriptive data in written or oral speech from people and behavior observed.⁴ In this way, qualitative research means to find out and describe the phenomena through the process observe in detail and clearly as reality that is find in the use of flashcards that used by the tutor in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (PKBM) Tilung Raya of Palangka Raya

C. Subject and Object of the Study

Subject of this study was an English tutor who teaches English vocabulary by using flashcards. The English tutor of this class becomes the key informant for this study. The subject takes through purposive sampling. Purposive sampling

³ Bogdan, Robert C., and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education, an Introduction to Theories and Methods*, AB, Boston, 2003. P. 4-6.

⁴ Lexy J. Moeleong *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya. 2002. p. 3

seeks information-rich cases which can be studied in depth.⁵ In this case the writer investigated by looking for participants of the study as many as to get some data that are needed in this research. So, the data that get in the field can be source of data sample. Based on pre-observation the tutor who teaches English vocabulary by using flash cards at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) Tilung Raya* of Palangka Raya, is RH. The students who study in *Paket B* of *Tilung Raya* of Palangka Raya are 25 students. In this case the writer did investigation by looking for participants of the study as many as to get some data that needed in this research. And the object of this research is the use of flash cards in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) Tilung Raya* of Palangka Raya.

D. Data Collecting Techniques

The writers collected the data by using some techniques, as follows:

1. Observation

According to Marshall and Rossman define observations is as the systematic description of events, behaviors, and artifacts in the social setting chosen for study.⁶ That through observation the researcher learns about behavior and the meaning attached to those behavior. More specifically, participant observation is done. The writer uses participant observation. According to Schensul and Lecompte define participant observation is as the process of learning through exposure to or involvement in the day-to-day or routine activities of participants

⁵ Patton, M. Q., *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods* (2nd ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, Inc. 1990. p.169.

⁶ Marshall, Catherine & Rossman, Gretchen B. *Designing qualitative research*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage. 1989. P. 79.

in the researcher setting in participant observation.⁷ The researcher observes what people do, listen to what they say, and participates in their activities. So, the writer in this study joined with the subject to get the data about the use of flashcards in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (PKBM) Tilung Raya of Palangka Raya. The instruments that writer used are observation check list and field notes.

2. Interview

Interview is meeting at somebody applying a job, a place on course.⁸ In this study the writer used general interview guide approach. According to Gall and Borg the general interview guide approach involves outlining a set of topics to be explored with each participant. The orders in which the topics are explored and the wording of the questions is not predetermined. As the situation evolves, they are decided by the interviewer.⁹ Cranton in her book *Planning Instruction: for adult learner*, says interview is face to face individual question and answer sessions. They may be preplanned and fairly structured or completely open-ended and flexible.¹⁰ The usage of this technique is by giving questions directly by interviewer to interviewee. In this study, the writer interviewed the tutor who teaches English vocabulary by using flashcards at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (PKBM) Tilung Raya of Palangka Raya, was RH.

⁷Schensul, Stephen L.; Schensul, Jean J. & LeCompte, Margaret D. *Essential ethnographic methods: observations, interviews, and questionnaires* (Book 2 in Ethnographer's Toolkit). Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press. 1999. P. 91.

⁸ AS. Hornby, *Oxford*, p, 625.

⁹ Gall, M. Gall, J. and Borg, W. *Educational Research: An Introduction*. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon. 2003. p, 240.

¹⁰ Patricia, Cranton, *Planning Instruction For Adult Learner*, Canada: wabcom limited.

3. Documentation

Documentation means something's written. While using documentation technique, the researcher should research something's written such as books, magazines, documents, regulation, notes of meeting, and so on. To support the data, the writer used some documents of the subject which related to the study. Documentation that used in this research are syllabus, profile of *Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (PKBM) Tilung Raya and photo that contain about the real condition on process the use of flashcards in teaching English vocabulary in the class of *Paket B*. The documentation used to make sure that the process of taking the data is really do; it means this is accurate data.

E. The Endorsement of the Data

There are four techniques to determine the endorsement of data, namely credibility, transfebility, dependability, and conformability.¹¹

1. Credibility

In naturalistic research, in order to the data can be believed and fulfill terms of credibility, data must be admitted and received the truth by information source form information of the study. To effort in order that the truth of result of the study is believed, it is support by some ways, as follow :

a. The existence of participation

The first step gone to the field and looked the real condition in the field. The writer really knows the condition of the place where the study was done, makes

¹¹ Lincoln, Y.S., & Guba, E.G. *Naturalistic Inquiry*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications. 1985.

good relationship with the subject of the study, recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that is gotten.

Related to this study, the writer went to the *Paket B* at *Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM)* Tilung Raya to know the condition of the place and recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that get in the *Paket B* at *Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM)* Tilung Raya.

b. Triangulation

It would examine the credibility of data by examining of the data to the source of data by interview, observation, documentation. According to O'Donoghue and Punch, triangulation is a method of cross-checking data from multiple sources to search for regularities in the research data.¹²

Related to this study, after conducting observation the writer interviewed the tutor. This attempt used to recheck what have done in the class during observation.

Generally, there are some techniques to the endorsement of the data. Here, the technique will use triangulation. It is the activity of checking the endorsement of the data by applying something outside of the data.

Further, Patton defines data triangulation as recompile and recheck the information gathered through different time and instrument. It can be applied by applying some ways:¹³

- 1) Comparing between the data gathered through observation and the data gathered through interview.

¹² O'Donoghue, T., Punch K. *Qualitative Educational Research in Action: Doing and Reflecting*. Routledge. 2003. p.78.

¹³ Patton MQ. *Qualitative Evaluation Methods*. CA: Sage Publications; 1990. P. 470.

- 2) Comparing what informant's condition and informant's perspective to the other opinion and view.
- 3) Comparing between the data gathered through interview and another relevant document.

c. Member check

Member check is process of recheck the data that will get by the researches to the informant. The objective of member check is to make information that is gotten and used writing the report of the study as respondent or informant.

Related to the study, after do the observation and interview are conducted the writer transcribed the result of the observation and interview.

2. Transferability

Transferability relates to the question, how far the result of the study can be applied by the other people in other context. So, it must make a report that explain clearly about content of research in order to the readers can be easy to understand of the study. Furthermore, this research must give description clearly about the result of the study.

3. Dependability

Dependability examining will do by auditing all of research process to prove the data is reliable. So, the writer must be focus to the problems, go to field, determine the source of data, do data analysis, examine the endorsement of data and make conclusion of the data.

4. Conformability

The conformability will reach by asking readiness of advisor to check the process of the study, standard of the truth of the data and the result that will get and use to make the report. The research is said objective if the result of the study has agreed by many people. Moreover, to examine the conformability, it can be do by examining the result of the study that correlate by process that is done. It means, the result and process must be balance.

F. Data Analysis Procedures

Analyzing qualitative data is the process systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials accumulative to increase our understanding of and to enable us to present what we have discovered to others.¹⁴

The data analysis in the study was statistical analysis which the result of test are given the score to get the data of the students' mastery in vocabulary learning.

To give the score of the students' test, the writer used the formula:

$$S = f/N \times 100$$

Where :	S	= score
	F	= Frequency of Right Answer
	N	= Total item
	100	= Constant multiplier ¹⁵

¹⁴ Bogdan, R.C. and Biklen, S.K. *Qualitative Research for Education.: an introduction to theory and methods*. Boston,MA. : Allyn and Bacon. 1992. P. 153.

¹⁵ Depdiknas, *Pedoman Khusus Pengembangan Silabus Dan Penilaian Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris SMA*, 2004, p. 12.

As Miles and Huberman said there are some summaries of data analysis. Following that, the writer applied it in this study.¹⁶

1. Data collection.

The writer studies all of the data that have been collected and gotten in the field, it is soon molded in writing form in order to be easy to understand and analyze. In this study the writer collected all the data of the using flash cards that used by tutor in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) Tilung Raya*.

2. Data reduction.

It is the activity of summarizing, selecting, categorizing, and focusing the data gathered. Therefore, the data reduced give a clear description the writer to begin analyzing the data. In this case the writer has done the process of the selecting of data which appropriate with the topic of the study namely English teaching learning process. In this study the writer selected, gathered and summarized the data that had collected especially the data of the using flash cards that used by tutor in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) Tilung Raya*.

3. Data display.

It is the activity of displaying the data reduced. Looking at the displays, the writer began analyzing the data reduced. The writer has given explanation in data display. In this study the writer displayed and began analyzing the data of the

¹⁶ Miles, MB. & Huberman, AM. *Qualitative Data Analysis (2nd edition)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. 1994. P.278.

using flash cards that used by tutor in teaching English vocabulary at *Paket B Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM)* Tilung Raya that had reduced.

4. Conclusion.

It is the summary from the writer in answering the problems of the study. The writer took some conclusions from the data display. In this study the writer gave conclusion from the data display that had gotten.